CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

Saturday Morning.....Jan. 23. 1858.

Turn Out! Turn Out!!

There will be a Republican Mass Meeting at West Market Hall *this* evening. We hope to see a large turn out of the bone and sinew of the Division.

Republicans, the Tax-eaters are upon you. Apathy is sure defeat; vigilance alone will ensure success. Citizens of the West Division, do you intend to rule yourselves next year, or do you want the robbers, officered by the worst of demagogues, to rule over you, and eat out your substance and render life and limb insecure?

We must be up and doing, or defeat will overwhelm our cause. Let the hall be filled to-night. Good speakers will be on hand.

☞ If the Tax-eaters carry the next election, there will be a sharp scramble for the Comptrollership, between Dyer and Snowhook. The "Silk-Stockings" go for the Ex-Mayor; the "Dead Rabbits" are for Billy, be jabers! Either of them would make Illegant Comptrollers, to guard the City Treasury, by the powers!

Will the Times Answer?

Suppose the Democratic Convention nominates for Mayor, Isaac Cook, Esq., Ex-Postmaster, will the *Times* support him? It is reported that the Editors of that paper have declared that they *will not* support him. His friends wish to know whether this report is *true!* It is due to them, as well as to the Editors of that sheet, to answer our question. Will the *Times* support him, if nominated?

Programme of the Chicago Times.

The *topics* upon which the *Times* will harp from now until after the municipal election, are, 1st, Nativism; 2d, Maine Law-ism; 3d Long John-ism. With the first it intends to fool the Irish; with the second to scare the Germans, and with the third to humbug Americans. The naturalization question is settled. The liquor question is dropped by common consent; and Long John is not a candidate for re-election.

An editor who for partizan advantage, will exhume defunct Know-Nothingism, for the purpose of arraying the foreign born against the native citizen in an angry, vengeful strife, is an enemy to the community in which he lives, a public nuisance, and should not be tolerated. It is by playing this despicable and wicked part, by kindling a strife akin to civil war, in our city, that the *Times* ellope hope to carry the next election. These were the tactics it adopted two years ago, when DYER was elected. It is playing the same cards again in the hope of accomplishing a similar success, and of restoring the tax-eating dynasty to power.

Programme of the Silk Stocking Democracy.

Grand Scheme of Ballot Stuffing on the Connaught Men.

WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.

The silk stockings appear to have the inside track; the "Democratic Association" has incubated, and the no-stockings are nowhere. The *Times* of yesterday develops a plot for ballot stuffing on the rank and file of the Democracy which outdoes all the feats of its confederates in Kansas. The programme is an admirable one. Unless the hard-fisted gentlemen of the North and West grasp their shillelahs in right earnest, "fortune and taste" will lay them out colder than the Republicans did last fall and spring. *Erin go Bragh!*

The *Times* announces that the Democracy will assemble in their various Wards at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 30th day of January for the election of Delegates to a Convention &c., *and that "the Ward Committee will preside at such ward "meetings and the voting will be* BY BALLOT." This announcement appears over the names of the following persons who style themselves "Executive Committee." (Silk stockings in *italics*; bone and sinew in Roman :)

C. Bedwell,
B. F. Carver,
Thos. Dyer,
Henry Grossbaum,
H. D. Colvin,
M. Tarsan,
Thos. Adams,
Benj. F. Bradley,
Hugh Maher,
Owen McCarthy,
John Egan,
Lambert Tree, (doubt)
Nathan Allen,
C. L. Nisbet,
Joseph Schuman,
S. D. LaRue, (nondes'pt)
Stephen Lawson,
Samuel Myers,
W. H. Davis.

	Total.
Silk Stockings	15
Doubtful	1
Nondescript	1

Accompanying these are also the names of the Democratic "City Central Committee" constituted as follows :

Bart L. Stewart,
Daniel Cameron, Jr.,
M. L. Keith,
Jas. W. Sheahan,
B. McVicker,
W. H. Davis.

Silk Stockings	Total. 6
Bone and Sinew	0

This will strike the voters of the party as an over-dose of "fortune and taste" besides a disagreeable amount of "rigid examination." But let us see how these tricksters have arranged the Ward Committees who are to preside over and stuff the ballot-boxes at the primary meetings. We take the names from the *Times:*

FIRST WARD.

Aaron Haven,
John O'Neale,
John Schenck,
L. W. Montgomery,
E. S. Kimberly.

Silk Stockings	5
Bone and Sinew	0

SECOND WARD.

J. L. Marsh,
David Gage,
Alexander Davidson,
Smith McCleery,
W. W. Taylor.

Silk Stockings	4
Bone and Sinew	1

THIRD WARD.

J. R. Russell, (doubtful.)
Peter Calahan, do
B. G. Caulfield,
Capt. J. J. Schwartz

Silk Stockings	2
Bone and Sinew	0

FOURTH WARD.

James Kennedy,
Richard N. Carter,
Geo. W. Brinze, (doubt.)
Peter Canny do

Silk Stockings	2
Doubtful	2

FIFTH WARD.

Ivan Ny,
Thos. Lavergne,
John Casey,
Francis W. Hickman.

Silk Stockings	4
Bone and Sinew	0

SIXTH WARD.

James H. Brashnell,
John H. Anderson,
Henry Butler,
Edmund Fitzgibbons,
Fred'k Marcus, (doubt.)

Silk Stockings	3
Bone and Sinew	1
Doubtful	1

BLOODY SEVENTH.

Scott Low,
Andrew Schaller,
Simon Hatch, (doubt,
Theodore Weiler (doubt)
Owen Dougherty.

Silk Stockings	2
Bone and Sinew	1
Doubtful	1

EIGHTH WARD.

Scott Van Buren,
Isaac J. Neagle,
Edward Kelly,
H. Grasselbracht, (doubt)
Adam Baer, do

Silk Stockings	2
Bone and Sinew	1
Doubtful	2

NINTH WARD.

Michael Dorsey,
Philip Conley,
Guilmore Trude,
O. R. W. Lull,
Daniel W. Bons.

Silk Stockings	5
Bone and Sinew	0

TENTH WARD.

Thomas Clancy,
Charles Raerke, (doubt.)
Dennis Coughlin,
Nicholas Barth,
Patrick Holton,

Silk Stockings	2
Bone and Sinew	2
Doubtful	1

GRAND TOTAL.

Silk Stockings	31
Bone and Sinew	5
Doubtful	4
Nondescript	1
Silk Stockings over "rabbit"	24
Majority of Silk Stockings over all	26

It will be seen that the *respectables* have *all* the numbers of the First, Fifth and Ninth Wards, which send *twenty-three* delegates—a good majority to start with. Then the same faction have possession, through uncommitted members, of the Fourth Ward—seven more delegates; making a total, so far, *of thirty.* This leaves them but *eleven* delegates to get out of all the other Wards, to secure them a majority in the Convention; and for this purpose *they have a majority of all those committees.*

We fear the Bone and Sinew are the victims of the "Democratic Association." Ballot-stuffing is a game at which they are generally at home. The subject will bear "a devil of a thinking," before January 30th, 2 o'clock P. M.

CITY ITEMS.

Republican Rally—South Division.

There will be a Republican Mass Meeting at JOHN RABEN'S, on the Archer Road, near Clark-st., this (Saturday) evening. Let there be a general turn out.

THERE will be a meeting of lumbermen, at the Board of Trade Rooms, this 23d day of January, at 2 o'clock. A full attendence is requested.

GERMAN CONCERT THIS EVENING.—There will be a free concert this evening at Blatz & Hottinger's No. 123 Randolph street. The Great Western Band will be in attendance. The performance will be varied by feats of legerdemain by Professor Henschell,

THE FREE CHURCH of the Holy Communion, Rev. H. B. Whipple, Rector, have taken the old St. James Church, Cass street, and will, hereafter, hold service at 10 1-2 A. M., and 7 P. M. All seats free. Sunday school 12 1-2 P. M.

FOR ALTON.—Officers Douglass and Hendricks left for Alton on Thursday night, in charge of fourteen prisoners, sentenced at the recent term of the Recorder's Court, to imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

UNION PARK SEMINARY.—This institution will be opened at Union Park, on the first Wednesday in February. A large and commodious building has been secured, and every necessary arrangement will be made for the accommodation of students. Circulars will be issued in a few days.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—The Rev. N. H. Schenck will lecture on Monday evening, in the Metropolitan Hall. The young men of Trinity Church have arranged for the delivery of this lecture, to raise funds for carrying on the city missionary operations of their parish. Subject: "Caprices."

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—Yesterday morning, about half-past 3 o'clock Jailer Tenbroeck discovered that the prisoners confined in the debtor's room were endeavoring to effect their release. They had sawed one of the iron bars nearly off, when they were discovered. Mr. Tenbroeck found a couple of files and a large bowie knife in their possession.

NORTH'S NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.—This evening will be repeated for the last time the magnificent spectacle of the Cataract of the Ganges. Madame Franconi also appears in two of her most brilliant acts in the circle. Miss Castella makes her perilous ascent upon a single wire from the back of the stage to the top of the gallery. On Monday evening will be performed the moral drama of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The land sales of the Illinois Central Railroad, for the year 1856, were 335,723 acres, for $4,698,211. Sold previously, 865,211 acres; value, $15,311,440.40.

The total receipts during 1857, were $2,282,413, against $2,438,478 in 1856. Cash applied to interest paid during 1857, $336,848. Total so applied, $1,118,572.

A DUEL.—It is reported that a duel took place near the Cemetery a day or two since, but the names of the parties engaged in it have not transpired. It is said that the duel was fought with pistols, at twenty paces, that only one of the parties fired, and that they then shook hands and made up the quarrel. The principals are said to be a saloon keeper and a constable.

SPORTSMEN'S CLUB MEETING.—At a meeting of this Club on Thursday evening, a constitution was adopted, which members will find at the office of the Secretary, A. S. Evans, room Nor. 2, over Geo. Smith & Co.'s, where they are requested to call and affix their signatures. A meeting for the election of permanent officers will be held on Wednesday evening, in which election no member who has not previously signed the constitution can participate.

POPULAR LECTURE.—A notice in our papers of yesterday announcing a Lecture in Metropolitan Hall on Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Schenck, was to be headed as to convey the idea to many that it was to be a religious Lecture. We are authorized by the committee having the matter in charge, to say; that while the objects for which the lecture is delivered is to raise money for carrying on the City Missionary operations of Trinity Church. The Lecture itself will be literary and popular in character. Subject—CAPRICES.

POLICE COURT.—The police made a descent upon a house of ill fame, kept by the notorious Mrs. Herrick, while a dance was in progress and arrested Mrs. Herrick, Lydia Starr, Emma Hedges, Julia King, Margaret King, Elizabeth Wood, Mary Scott Harriet Brown, Mary E. Marvel. Rocky Rhodes, S. D. Parks, John Smith, Chas. French, Geo. W. Brown, alias George Herrick and Thomas Smith. The last named was fined $5 and appealed the case; S. D. Polks was discharged, and the rest gave bail to appear on the 27th.

For being drunk and disorderly, Joseph Reed, and John Morarity. were fined $3 each; James Morris $2; Johanna M. Wallace, Patrick Williams, John Rue and Joseph Sherstreen, $5 each; Mrs. O'Hara, $3 and 15 days in Bridewell; Bridget Sheahan $5 and 20 days in Bridewell.

Mary Murphy was fined $20 for keeping a disorderly house.

SONS OF MALTA—GRAND COMMANDERY.—At a convening of the "Grand Commandery of the Independent Order of the Sons of Malta" for the northwestern States, in Chicago, yesterday, the following officers were elected :

Supreme Grand Commander	BRIAN H. WILLIAMS
Supreme Vice Grand Commander	DANIEL W. BONS
Lord High Chancellor	PHILIP A. HOYNE
Supreme Grand Secretary	WM. W. BECK
Supreme Grand Recorder	SAMUEL B. P. HIGGINS
Supreme Grand Treasurer	CURTIS P. BRADLEY
Supreme Grand Conductor	HOWARD JENKS
Supreme Grand Inner Guard	JAMES W. TINDLE
Supreme Grand Surgeon	J. A. HAHN
Supreme Grand Musician	C. M. BRYANT
Grand Almoner	DANIEL BRADLEY
Grand Master of the Rores	GRAD. W. BARKER
Grand Admeral	JOSEPH A. GAGE
Grand Tyler	HENRY W. WILLIAMS
Grand Lecturer	JAMES C. LAWSON
Judge Advocate	DAVID SWIGART

All applications for subordinate Lodges must be made to the Supreme Grand Secretary, resident in Chicago, and to no one else, as the Grand Commandery in Chicago has exclusive jurisdiction in the northwestern States. Its authority extends over the States of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Territory of Nebraska.

Papers in the above named States are requested to publish the above.

By order of the

S. G. C.

No Ice?—Will Chicago have ice, or not next summer! is a question which many are asking. Timid persons, who fear a total want of this luxury, and dream of fevers, burning thirst, spoiled meat, sour milk and soft butter, should be assured of the truth, which is, that there will undoubtedly be an abundance of clear, cold, crystal ice here to afford every house in the city a full daily supply for the next year. We learn from those enterprising gentlemen, Messrs. Joy & Frisbie, who last Winter put up 40,000 tons of ice in this city in their 19 large ice houses, and who ran 25 teams in distributing this ice to our citizens last summer, that they still have a "little more left" and are now putting up an abundance at Crytal Lake, where the ice is now 10 inches thick, to do the ensuing year, if not a particle is found in our river. That firm have already 8,000 tons in their Crystal Lake ice houses, which was left over from last year. In addition to their 19 houses in this city, (some of them 150 by 30 feet in size,) they have 5 at Crystal Lake of 40 by 140 feet capacity, which they are filling, having all the rigging and necessary machinery there to no it. In a few days they will have a train of cars daily bringing ice from that point to this city, seven or eight of their houses on the North Branch being accessible from the railroad. They now have 35 wagons, since their purchase of the Crystal Lake Co's property. Two of these teams are kept busy, even in winter, supplying our hotels, fish and oyster markets, &c., over 10,000 lbs per day being now required for city consumption. The ice bill for December, for Cook's oyster establishment, we learn amounted to $76—a month when it is presumed generally to be ice enough at every man's door. The weather is extremely warm for mid-winter—but, it is only mid-winter, and the probabilities are, that we shall have ice thick enough in our river before the advent of Spring. So, keep cool.

German Mass Meeting in the Seventh Ward.

The Campaign in the "Bloody Seventh" opened last night with a mass meeting of the German Republicans, at Jauch's Hotel, on Clybourne Avenue. About three hundred Germans were present.

Peter Meyers, Esq., was elected President, and Jacob Enders, Secretary.

H. Kretzmann, Esq., was called for, and made a stirring speech, elucidating a plan of organization by which the German voters of the 7th Ward would be enabled to go to the polls this Spring, without losing their lives for their temerity.

A. Harvey, Esq., followed, with a speech in English, which was loudly applauded; after which, H. Heissing, Esq., Joseph N. Hendricks and Ald. DeWolf were successively called on and addressed the meeting.

After the speaking was concluded, arrangements were made for putting the German organization of the Seventh in shape *to carry the Ward in the coming Election.*

THE MADDEN AND BURNS CASE.

The report and comments of Mr. "Wentworth in the *Democrat*, on the death of Madden, are certainly singular, to say the least. His wholesale onslaught upon our worthy, upright coroner, and upon the Jury, and his defence of the Policeman Burns, must surprise and mortify even his present adherents. As the *Tribune* comes in indirectly for a portion of his abuse and scurility, it will state a few facts in a very mild manner, and not for the purpose of provoking a controversy with him, but of placing the matter in its true light. In the first place a majority of the Jurors were Republicans; in the next place, both the policeman and deceased were Democrats; in the third place, the material portions of the verdict were written and dictated by the Republicans on the Jury—some of the Democrats insisting that a verdict of manslaughter should be returned against Burns.

The twelve sworn Jurors in view of the testimony ecented, say in their verdict :

"And this jury do further fully agree that the evidence in this case shows harsh, cruel, and highly censurable violence on the part of the officer making the arrest, unworthy of a man and an officer, and the policeman Edward Burns deserves, and the jury recommend, that he be discharged from the service of the city."

To this request Mr. Wentworth replies :

"When Edward Burns shall be censured by an impartial jury, the Mayor will discharge him. But until he is so censured, he will stand in the same light as if the *Times* faction had not vomited its political bile into the shape of a Coroner's verdict. The Mayor considers it rather a recommend than otherwise, not knowing any of the facts himself, and not believing what's written."

The following testimony was adduced before the jury, besides much more, confirming it, which we have not space to report. The first witness is an American, a Republican, and a very respectable man :

MALCOM STALKER, sworn.—Resides on Polk street, No. 227; know Timothy Madden; have known him about three years; he worked ound the docks. I also for G. W. Noble, in his planing mill; he has been a man addicted to drink, more late lately than formerly; during a week or ten days previous to his arrest I saw him frequently in liquor; was with on the day he was arrested about 120 feet from his house; he was sitting down on the sidewalk, and the policeman was clubbing him; should think he was drunk at the time; didn't see him resist the officer; he would not walk; saw the policeman strike him with his club; he struck very fast; did not see them blows; did not see him strike his head; he got up and walked about 15 feet and held on to the fence; the policeman was striking him on his arms and fingers to make him let go his hold; half a dozen people told the policeman not to abuse him; understood that the prliceman's name was E. Burns.

MALCOM STALKER.

[He also stated that he could distinctly hear the blows at a distance of 100 feet, and that 18 or 20 were struck.]

MICHAEL RYAN, sworn.—Saw Madden at the time of the arrest; saw him before the arrest; his condition was good natured; he may have been in liquor moderately; saw the officer come in doors with Madden asking; the officer asked, when in, what was the trouble; Mrs. Madden began to cry, and said it was her husband began the trouble with her; the officer held his hand on Madden and said, I guess I will take you along; Mrs. Madden told him to take him along; the officer twisted his hand in his cravat, and dragged him out doors; he dragged him along the sidewalk on his back; then he kicked him; then he put his twists on Madden's wrist, dragged him by the twist till it broke; he got him on his feet, drew his club and began to use it on him with severity; from the effects of pounding he clung to the fence; he beat him with his club on his arms, fingers and body; I told him not to beat the man, if he wanted help he should have it; I told him to get an express wagon, and he should get help he wanted; Mr. Mullen and his man helped the officer to take Maddon into the wagon. I heard the officer tell Madden to get up and walk; the officer dragged him out of the door; he made no resistance.

MICHAEL RYAN.

THOMAS MORRISSEY, sworn : I saw the arrest; officer dragged him out on the sidewalk and dragged him about ten feet, then put a "twist" on his wrist; have seen him drunk; I saw Mr. Ryan walking about shortly before the arrest; the officer struck the "twist" with a jerk; then the officer hauled Maddon along the walk on his back, by the collar of his coat, about seventy-five feet; Madden then caught hold of the fence; the officer hammered him on his hands and arms to make him let go; officer struck Maddon on the head; Maddon was put in Mullen's wagon; I saw the policeman hammer Maddon in the wagon; from the time of the arrest Maddon tried to get away; Maddon did not speak a word that I heard; in the wagon the officer hammered him on the fingers; Maddon tried to get out of the wagon; I saw no blood; the officer did not ask for any help to make the arrest; the officer told Maddon to come along; the policeman wanted to get Maddon on his feet, but he would not, and I think could not, get up on account of the beating he had received.

THOS. MORRISSEY.

In the face of this testimony and a great deal more of a corroborative character, we ask whether a jury acting under oath could do less than recommend the very mild punishment of a discharge from the service of the city. We are surprised at the leniency of their recommendation. Either the witnesses perjured themselves, or Burns is a brutal fellow, and exercised most unjustifiable violence towards the half senseless wretch he was taking away. And we submit, whether the Mayor should retain this beastly Democrat any longer, on the police.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, the 19th instant, W. H. Brown, Esq., the President, presiding.

Various letters to the society were read, accepting membership, viz: from B. W. Raymond, Esq., of Chicago, F. Parkman, Esq., of New York, and Prof. J. Henry, of Washington, D. C.; also as honorary members, from Hon. L. Cass, of Michigan, G. Bancroft, of New York, E. Cotes, of Pennsylvania, L. Trumbull and G. Reynolds, of Illinois, and E. Everett, W. H. Prescott, J. Savage, R. C. Winthrop and C. Sumner, of Massachusetts.

Interesting communications were received from Ex-Governor Coles, relating to the first agricultural and historical organizations in this State; from the Rev. J. M. Peck, of Rock Springs, on topics of State history and his personal labors; and from the Hon. S. F. Vinton, of Washington, formerly of Galepolis, Ohio, accompanying a copy of his argument before the General Court of Viginia, on the alleged claim to jurisdiction by that State over the north bank of the Ohio River, as also on its right, as originally assumed, to the territory north-west of that river, and contesting the claim in both instances, on historical and legal grounds.

The Librarian reported the whole number of acquisitions to the Library, since the last meeting, to be 1,364, from 51 contributors, including many rare and valuable works on the early history of America, and of the North-west, especially the collected letters of the Jesuit Missions, in 28 volumes.

The Secretary also reported the results of an official visit to the city of Washington, in the Society's behalf.

On motion of Mr. Haven, was passed the following vote :

WHEREAS, This Society deem it of particular importance to collect, in the city of Chicago, as complete materials as may be, serving to illustrate the historical origin and development, the theological opinions and benevolent operations, together with the life, character and labors of the leading and representative minds, of the several religious denominations in the United States, in the belief that such collection, in the mixed and necessarily incongruous character of the population of the North-West, will have a salutary tendency to promote just and enlarged ideas, and to diffuse an enlightened religious sentiment, with mutual candor and toleration, and the respect for organized religious institutions, conducive to social order, and to all the highest interests of a civilized community; therefore,

Resolved, That the various Boards of Publication, or other authorized representatives of the religious denominations above referred to, are respectfully invited and requested to contribute to this Society's collections, such public books and documents at their disposal, as may accord with their conveniences and established regulations, and for the object of public good contemplated by this association.

The Secretary was authorized to communicate the above officially, at his discretion.

The subject of the Lake fisheries being brought to the attention of the Society, and desirableness of early securing for the public a full and authentic memoir of the same, to embrace as extensive statistics for a series of years as may be, on motion of Mr. Burch, Judge Skinner and Mr. Newberry were appointed a committee to procure the preparation of such memoir, suitable to be published with the Society's transactions.

Other matters of business being disposed of, the meeting was adjourned.

A CARD FROM DR. PAOLI:—*To the Editors of the Tribune,*—Permit me, through your paper to make a few remarks in regard to Mr. Madden's death in the Bridewell. It seems to me that certain persons have tried to make political capital of it. That men happen to die of delirium tremens, as well as other diseases, is a fact; and Madden dies of that disease without doubt, although Dr. Sampson tried hard to make it appear that he died of bruises. Some of the physicians were of opinion that the treatment was not adapted to the case. How stupid it is for any physician to pass judgment upon a case before seeing the special symptoms of it. We have the best medical authorities for the use of brandy and opium, which authorities are open for the examination of those medical gentlemen who passed judgment upon Madden's case; and as they seem to be quite ignorant of them, I would respectfully recommend the careful perusal of said authorities as say that in cases of extreme debility, or delirium tremens, opium alone is not sufficient; brandy must be resorted to to save life; and in this case of extreme prostration I found the patient, and *treated him accordingly.* Not having any knowledge of these *new lights, these brilliant meteors,* who have risen in the medical horizon of Chicago, I was obliged to depend on old, well established authorities, as well of the United States as of the whole of Europe, not to speak of twenty years experience. As far as the officers in the Bridewell are concerned, I must add that Mr. Justice is a philanthropic man, who treats every one as a fellow man, and I never witnessed an improper act of any of the watchmen in that institution.

I was not, to my knowledge, subpœned by Coroner Hansen, and knew nothing of the whole affair till I saw the statement in the papers, and if mean, jealous, ignorant men pass unjust judgment upon my treatment, I despise it, and plainly understand their motive to elevate themselves at my expense.

GERHARD PAOLI, City Physician.

MR. HENRY AHNER'S BENEFIT CONCERT.—This afternoon Mr. Ahner's benefit concert comes off at Metropolitan Hall. The following is the

PROGRAMME.

Overture.....C. M. Von Weber
Waltz, Venus Reigen.....Gung'l
Recitative, "Then shall the Eyes of the Blind be Opened"
Performed by Mrs. MORAT.
Aria, "Come unto Him," from "The Messiah".....Handel
ed by Mrs. MORAT.
Duetto, For Two Pianos (grand Polonaise).....
formed by Mr. AHNER and Prof. KUHMER.
stat at this concert.) Mr. Schnerr and Mr. W. Cur-
Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream".....Mendelssohn
Song, "Sweet Home".....sung by Mrs. and Mr. MORAT.
From.....
March, "The Belles of Chicago," composed by.....H. Ahner
And dedicated to the ladies of Chicago.
certa. This piece of Music, arranged for the Piano, will
be published.
Grand Fantasia, from the Opera Il Crociato, by Meyerbeer.
Performed by Master Perabean.....Leopold Bourbon
Potpourri, "The Spirit of the Times".....Ahner
Recitation as it passed through Paris, Leipzig, Vienna,
Berlin, Schleswig, Hamburg, Antwerp, Brussels, Arrival of the Grand Battle in Berlin, and the Burial of the Dead.

Mr. Ahner has labored faithfully and industriously to furnish the public with really good music, and we trust the music-loving portion of our citizens will rally this afternoon and give him a bumper. The new composition by Mr. Ahner, "The Belles of Chicago," is to be produced, and all the ladies should attend, that each one may receive a share of its beautiful music.

GRUBB & GILBERT will continue their large Assignee's sale of Furniture, Mirrors &c., this morning at 9½ o'clock at their sales room, No. 104 Lake st. Also 10 very fine oil paintings.

WERE H. C. Burtman & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., for Circulars, describing the most wonderfully simpl and effective Sewing Machine in the world.
See advertisement in another column.

LILLIE'S Celebrated Chilled and Wrought Iron Fire and surglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Empire Bank Locks, can be found at No. 21 Dearborn st. sold-d-m73

D. P. PRATT, Agent

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The Free Church of the Holy Communion, Rev. H. B. Whipple, Rector, have taken the old Church of St. James, and will hereafter hold service every Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. All seats free. Sunday School at 12½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Mr. Hibbard's third Lecture on Swedenborgianism will be given at the New Jerusalem Temple, on Harrison street, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Lord Jesus Christ the Only God."

☞ Services of the Church of the Ascension (Episcopal) every Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., at the corner of Dearborn and Illinois streets. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free. Rev. J. W. Cracraft, Rector.

☞ English Lutheran Church, south-west corner of Clark and Washington streets (building formerly occupied by the First Presbyterian congregation). Services Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School will be opened at 2 P. M. Rev. T. W. Kemp, pastor.

☞ Rev. H. N. Bishop will officiate at St. John's Church at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday.

☞ There will be divine services in the Church of the Atonement, corner of Washington and Peoria streets, on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. Bishop Whitehouse will preach and deliver the Communion at 3 P. M.

NEW ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—There will be services in this church to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Bishop Whitehouse will preach and confirm in the morning.

☞ The Sabbath services of the New England Church, corner of Indiana and Wolcott streets, are held at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. The order of discourse to young men is, by request, transferred to the morning service.

☞ Second Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamm streets. Services to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

☞ At the request of many young men, the Rev. R. W. Patterson will repeat his lecture on "Associates and Society," on next Sabbath evening, at the Second Presbyterian Church, services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

☞ A meeting of the "Chicago Association for the Support of the Ministry at Large," will be held at the Unitarian Church, on Washington street, on Sunday evening, Jan. 24, at 7 o'clock. A report and several addresses may be expected. The public are invited to attend.

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. W. G. Howard, at the residence of the Bride's father, THOMAS T. MORFORD, Esq., to Miss MARIA L. SMITH, eldest daughter of Wright Smith, Esq., all of this city.

☞ New York City and East Jersey papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, Saturday Evening, Jan. 22, 1858.

The continued pleasant weather causes quite a movement in the grocer and other merchandize trades, and all sidewalks are filled with goods, moving off. The country roads are becoming good in this latitude, and advices from the country are that Wheat is moving freely there—indeed this is seen in the receipts here by rail. Yesterday's railroad receipts of principal articles amounted to 1,600 bbls flour, 37,770 bu wheat, 1,311 bu corn, 200 bu oats, 734 bu barley, 137 bu rye, 127 bu potatoes, 4,463 lbs grass seed, 11,050 lbs provisions, 25,700 lbs hides, 105 cattle, 1,062 dressed and 2,234 live hogs. The receipts of wheat by teams are not so large as a week since,—some 2,000 bu per day, making by rail and teams some 30,000 bu yesterday of this grain. If coast country buyers here about 500,000, yet they are loth to sell at the fair margin of 85@86 ₱ bushel; the probability is, if roads and weather keep good, not so much will be paid next week as now. Prices of Corn, both fire and dressed, are not so high, for as yesterday's quotations—weather too warm for the trade. Receipts are heavier and it is calculated the bulk of the hog crop is in, though what are yet to come are heavy and well fatted.

The money market is not improving, and New York Exchange remains scarce at 2½@3 ₱ ct. prem.—reported a sale of $9,000 at 2½; and one of $20,000 at 3. The following are transactions and rates of to-day :

FLOUR.—Dull and unchanged; a car load of Castleton sold at $6,75 : $5@5,25 is the nominal range for Spring extras ; $5.00@5.60 a shade for double extras or high grades; superfines $3@3.25.

WHEAT.—Barely, 5 car loads Spring (1300 bu) brought 86¢ in store ; but on 'Change only. 85 was paid, though most holders refused to sell ; we noted sales of 1,000 bu and 3,500 bu in lots at 86c; a ray of choice extra to mill at 60¢; 100 bu do at 88c; and one dealer bought 5,000@6,000 bu in lots this afternoon at 86c in store. Red, No. 1, 74@76c ; white 90c.

CORN.—None offered; nominally 72@73c in bags for new.

RYE.—Sale of a car load at 48c on track, ₱ 60 lbs.

BARLEY.—Dull.—No. 1 50c ₱ 48 lbs; inferior unsaleable.

SEED FLAX.—Sale of 25 bus of very heavy at $4,80 ; 7 head, averaging 250 lbs, at $4,62½; 17 head in lots tons of 35 head, averaging 250 to 254,60, each as would have brought $4,75 yesterday ; 11 head of inferior, at $4,25 and 30 head, averaging 276, at same figure ; 4 of them at $4,30, which averaged over 300 lbs.

LIVE HOGS.—A number of sales were made last night and early this morning, as follows :

31 head, averaging 210 lbs, at $3,40 live weight.		
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"

CATTLE.—Few selling; 4 very choice heavy, averaging 1700 lbs, sold to a city butcher at $4 ₱ 100 lbs; 3 cows sold at $3 gross.

HAY.—Prairie loose is very abundant, and sells from $3,50 @$4 ₱ ton; pressed the ₱ bale.

POULTRY.—Chickens 20 each, or 8@10c ₱ lb. Turkeys 9@11c lb. Geese 30@35c each.

EGGS.—12@14c and very plenty and dull.

POTATOES.—Plenty at 25@35c.

FRUIT.—Green Apples $2,50@3,50. Cranberries $8,50@9. Dried Apples 7@8c ₱ lb; do Peaches, unpared, 6@7½c ₱ lb; pared 17@18c. M. R. raisins $3,25; Layers $,50; Malaga Figs 10@12c ₱ lb in drums.

SEEDS.—Timothy $1,87½@1,93½. Clover $3. Flax Seed 90@95c.

COAL.—Retail, yard prices, Briar Hill $6,50 ₱ ton. Chippewa $6; Newcastle $5,25; Blossburg $5,25; Lackawana $5 Lehigh $10,50.

CHEESE.—9@10c.

EIGHTINGS.—4c ₱ gallon—by the 50 to 100 bbls 12c.

BUTTER.—In large supply; 12@18c for inferior to choice.

New York Market—Jan. 22.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FLOUR—Market dull; sales 8,300 bbls at $4,90@5,30 for superfine state; $5,05@5,25 for extra state; $4,75@4,85 for superfine western; $4,85@5,05 for common to medium extra Ohio—market closing dull and prices drooping. Sales 2,000 bbls at $4,75@4,80 for superfine; $4,90@5,05 for extra. Rye flour dull at $3@4.

WHEAT.—Scarcely anything doing and prices unchanged; sales 20 bus white at $1,07; and 1,700 bus very handsome white southern at $1,18; 7,000 bus Milwaukee club at $1,05.

BARLEY.—Nominal at 70@72c.

CORN.—Nominal at 71@72c; 16,000 bus new southern at 62 @63c.

OATS.—35@40c for state; 42@43c for western.

WHISKEY.—74 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Jan. 22.

PORK.—Firm at $14,62½@14,75 for mess; $13,62½@13,75 for prime. $12 for thin mess; $17,25 for clear.

BEEF.—Unchanged; sales 400 bbls at 8@9c for prime; $9@10 for country mess; $10@12,50 for repacked mess; $13@15 for extra.

BEEF HAMS—$14,50@16,50; prime mess beef quiet; sales 50 tierces lard at 9½@10c.

WHITE BEANS—200 bbls at 62½c for shoe beans; 77½@80c for navy.

DRESSED HOGS—Have advanced to 4½@5½c.

BACON—Sides, sales 3000 boxes long and short at 8c.

LARD—Rather easier; sales 400 bbls at 9½@9¾c.

BUTTER—Moderate request; 11@13c for Ohio; 13½@20c for state.

CHEESE—Dull at 6c.

Exchange Quotations.

BANKING HOUSE OF E. K. WILLARD & YOUNG, No. 74 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Jan. 22.

The following are the current quotations of this date :

Gold.....buying	2 per cent selling 2½@2½ ₱ cent.
New York Exchange	2 p. c. premium.
New American silver	1 " " 1½ " "
New York State	2 p. c. premium.
New England (except Rhode Island)	2 p. c. premium.
Rhode Island	1 p. c. premium.
Philadelphia	2 p.c. premium(par
Pennsylvania	Par.
Baltimore	Par @ 3 p. c. discount.
Maryland	Par @ 5 p. c. discount.
Virginia	Par @ 5 p. c. discount.
North Carolina	3 p.c. discount.
South Carolina	3 p.c. discount.
Georgia	3 p. c. discount.
Alabama	1 @ 2½ p. c. discount.
Louisiana	1 p. c. premium.
Missouri	2 p. c. premium.
Kentucky and Indiana (except Free Indiana)	1 p. c. premium.
Tennessee	1@2½ p. c. discount.
Canada	1 p. c. premium.

Illinois currency is taken as the standard—at par value.

New York Stock Market—Jan. 22,

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Stocks were nearly all higher at the 1st board, but at the second board they continued firm and several kinds advanced.

Missouri 6s	84½	Burlington
Ill. Central & Galena	85	Mich Central R
Erie	18½	Ill. Cent. R. R.
Michigan Southern & P.	49½	Cleveland & Toledo
Ohio 6s	105	Galena & Chicago
Michigan 6s	100	Indiana 5's
Gal & Chi 2d mort bds	79	Reading R. R.
Ill Cent'l bonds	90	N. Y. Central 6's
Delaware & Hudson	114	Pacific Mail S. S.
Pacific Mail Steamships	68½	Mil & Miss.

New York Money Market—Jan. 22.

[BY TELE

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO!

Saturday Morning.....Jan. 23 1858.

Counties in Kansas.

The Kansas Legislature is undoing the work of its Border Ruffian predecessors in a scientific manner. Before adjourning, we trust they will try a hand at changing the names of a few of the counties and re-locating the county seats of their bogus predecessors. Atchison, Douglas, Johnson, Calhoun, Richardson, Davis, Wise, Hunter, Marshall and Woodson, are not names to be perpetuated in the Free State of Kansas. SUMNER would be a good name for Douglas county, ROBINSON for Calhoun, BARBER and HOYT for Marshall and Atchison. Let every monument of the usurpation be razed and trampled to the ground.

Tribune Almanac for 1858.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. H. GREELEY & Co., the Tribune Almanac for 1858. This Annual has become indispensible to statesmen and politicians, as it contains information for that class of citizens which can be found by a combined form nowhere else. Among its contents are—a classified list of the members of Congress; an abstract of all the important laws passed by the XXXIVth Congress, second session; a brief sketch of the outbreak against English rule in India; a bill for the relief of Kansas, which passed the House of Representatives, but was defeated in the Senate; a sketch of the proceedings in Kansas during the passed year; a concise abstract of the Dred Scott decision; the three National Platforms; election returns from all the States, &c., &c.

The Outrage upon Badden.

The testimony of the witnesses who were examined on Thursday, before the jury which was summoned to inquire into the causes of the death of JOHN MADDEN, failed to fix upon the policeman BURNS the crime of manslaughter, but it did convict him of wanton and unnecessary cruelty and barbarity. We trust that the case will not be suffered to drop; but that the unfeeling brute, who, without sufficient provocation, exercised his devilish propensities upon the helpless man at his feet, will be made to feel that crimes like his cannot be committed with impunity in a civilized city like this. In no case should a man's nationality shield him from the punishment which is due to his offences; and in this case, the fact that both the parties—MADDEN, who is dead and BURNS, who undoubtedly quickened his death—are Democrats and Irishmen, should not be suffered to shield the offender. It will be alleged that this was but a bit of an Irish row, and that the result was not different from that which frequently follows the "shindys" of belligerents of that nation, particularly when a sober and strong man wreaks his vengeance upon one who is helplessly drunk, or where two or more furious combatants fall foul of one helpless individual. The plea might be an extenuation if BURNS had not been an active member of the police force, and as such bound to temper his national characteristics with some little observance of the law—the law of the land of humanity both. BURNS is an offender and without regard to his Democratic professions or to the fact that he was a member of the police force should be punished; but while invoking upon him what he has richly earned, we trust that our readers will not forget that there is a party in the city now actively at work, to secure the control of our municipal affairs, and that their success will be in due time followed by the filling up of the police with men of whom BURNS is only a slightly exaggerated type. It is well understood that the Irish element in the party is to be kept in the back-ground—that none of the individuals composing it are to be allowed a place upon the ticket which will be presented to the people for their acceptance; but, that they will be consoled, if the Republicans are defeated, by the promised occupation of all the places that can be filled by appointment. The police will be an aggregation of BURNSES.

It is a matter upon which Republicans can congratulate themselves, that during the whole course of the Administration now in power, this case of brutality is the only one that has been brought home to any member of the police. The contest between the Republican appointees and the subordinates of the DYER dynasty is gratifying; and it is no less gratifying that the offender now before the public is not a Republican but a full blooded Democrat.

Cause of the "Erie Strike."—Mr. McCallum and Mr. Horan.

The New York *Tribune*, of Monday, contains a letter from Mr. D. C. McCallum, former General Superintendent of the New York & Erie Railroad, replying to a charge made against him in the late report of President Moran. The charge is included in the following extract from the report:

"The fiscal year terminating on the 30th of September last, has been the most unfortunate through which this Company has ever passed. The strike of the engineers, on the 3d of October, was a most inauspicious commencement. *In my opinion* this could have been avoided had proper means been resorted to, and P. A. without detriment to discipline. *I am convinced* that had the representations of the engineers been properly treated *by the Gen'l Superintendent*, they would have submitted to any rule really necessary to protect life and property, and secure the performance of duty.

"But if the representations of the engineers were not proper, treated, they, on their part, resorted to a most unjustifiable means of correcting the wrongs real or imaginary. They revenged themselves on the unfortunate stock holders, who were in no way parties to the existing difficulties, and the strike once made could only be met as it was by this Company. Submission then, to any of the demands of the engineers, would, forever after, have placed a power in their hands most fatal to the interests of this Company."

Mr. McCallum affirms that the real reason of the strike was the refusal to pass employees or their families, a rule which he says he enforced as a subordinate of the Directors, but always ordered a bad one. He says of the engineers:

They were daily and nightly exposing their lives in perilous duty for the company, and they felt that to deny them so small a boon upon mercenary motives, was miserably mean. This, with other minor grievances, exasperated them and led to the catastrophe. The pass rule, like all other rules, was made by the Directors. The "General Superintendent" always disapproved its as vexatious and impolitic. For two years he omitted to enforce it. Finally the directors complained of this, and were about to pass a resolution peremptorily ordering him to enforce the rule, and to discharge all conductors who should disregard or violate it.

From this time the "pass" rule was enforced, and, as the "General Superintendent" anticipated, dissatisfaction and ill-feeling grew apace and enabled the friends of the management to blow the flame of passion up to the striking point.

Mr. McCallum closes his letter with the following hard hits:

It is not to be denied that the system of railroad management perfected by the "General Superintendent," and that pursued by Mr. Moran, (if the latter can be called a system,) are widely different. Which is the best system will be decided by the past and future of the New York and Erie Railroad. The policy of the "General Superintendent" found the stock at 29 per cent., and carried it up to 60. With the abandonment of that, it went down to 10 per cent. Persistence in this course will certainly end in nothing right speedily.

Mr. Moran and some others seem to think that a railroad enterprise is to be made successful by skill in financial schemes, which as used here, is but another expression for skill in getting into debt. This class consider that a company is successful and rich when its debts, however large, are funded and postponed. Wiser men know the success of all railroads must depend on the soundness of their business policy, and esteem them valuable by reason of their earnings rather than on account of their credit.

D. C. McCALLUM.

New York, Jan. 15, 1858.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.—A QUESTION FOR LAWYERS.—A newspaper correspondent having lately visited the Siamese Twins, puts the following question:

Should Chang—one of the twins—intrigue the lives by something worthy of death, how should he be punished and justice be satisfied, it could not be without the death of the innocent?

FROM MINNESOTA.

In re Wilk A. Gorman.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Jan. 14, 1858.

As X. G. W. A. G., of our city, has quit politics (or politics quit him) and gone to law, and as one of his ardent admirers requested me to allude favorably to the matter whenever an opportunity presented, I take this opportunity to write a few lines upon the subject, and also send you a *Mouncetian* containing a short article relating thereto, both of which you may insert for the benefit of the Squire. If you are disposed to show him that courtesy. Bully G.'s stock has depreciated very much of late. He has got down to practicing law. What a lick on the fraternity! Although it is conceded by all that he possesses the attributes requisite to grace an attorneyship, viz: unre-lie-ability in every position, yet our community anticipate no unusual commotion on his resuming his old profession, which he pursued in Indiana before Minnesota was set back by his appointment as her Governor by dilapidated Pierce. But hold; some say he is coming over to the Republicanswith his Irish banditti, and then we can clean them out. *Clean what out?* Whenever the Catholic Irish of this country go over to the Republican party, there will be such a sudden transformation of parties, such a stampede, as will shake this Republic to the centre. But, returning to the Esq., on whom I should not have touched at this time, unless importuned by one of his friends, and as he desires to be advertised abroad for the purpose of getting foreign business. There is a very elaborate and extensive advertisement in the *Mouncetian*, given gratuitously, I presume, as the Esq. exhausted all his pecuniary means in our late political campaign to elect all the Democratic aspirants to office (excepting himself), which was clearly and conclusively magnanimity of the highest order. "But ah! these ungrateful Democrats not to repay me for my efficient labors, nor even to sympathize with me in the sore affliction of my defeat for the United States Senate by General Shields, for which office I have toiled 45 years. Didn't I do all the work in the late election? Did Shields do any? Isn't there more music in my rich Irish sounding name?"

All this is true; but here is the solution, sir: Shields was born in swate Ireland, and is a real *genuine* Irishman. You were only born in Posey county, Indiana, and only a pretended Irishman. And again, Shields is a lucky man, and you are an unluckly cuss. "But if my Huff game had worked," puts in W. A. G., "wouldn't I have had them foul? I would, sir. I'll be after them again soon, sir. I'll not stick to law long, sir. Didn't I, myself, individually, prevent the two Constitutional Conventions from coming together last summer, and that, too, against the wishes of S. A. Douglas and H. M. Rice? Haven't I prevented, and won't I prevent, the Republican members of that convention from getting their pay? Didn't I pitch into Wilson, and beat him with my big cane, which I always carry? And wouldn't I have killed him if I hadn't been pulled off? And when I ran off without my hat, after having been taken off, didn't I know what I was about? I did, most assuredly, sir. In summing up, sir, haven't I done all the dirty work of our party ever since I have been in the Territory? Haven't I performed the office of both scavenger and city sewer of the party? Haven't I instilled *spirits* into the dejected, down-trodden, low-lived portion, which is the largest portion of our party, me countrymen? As the *Mouncetian* has not been explicit enough in locating the Esq. for the benefit of clients, I will do it. He goes around town with a large black ebony shillalah, lettered W. A. G., which answers well as a sign. No other lawyer in our city carries one. Yours,

ST. PAUL.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 14, 1858.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The following acts have been brought before this body and will pass in their present form.

An act repealing the whole of the Kansas Statues at one stroke.

An act making an apportionment and providing for the election of Delegates to a Constitutional Convention to assemble at Topeka on the second Tuesday of March next. The apportionment is based on the Free State election of August last and the vote in October.

An act for taking the census in Kickapoo and Oxford precincts and in McGee. This was passed. It appoints the proper officers and provides that they shall perform their duties within thirty days after the passage of the bill; and also that copies of the returns shall be sent to the President, Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

An act appointing a Commission to investigate Election Frauds. Passed both bodies. The following gentlemen were appointed Commissioners: T. Ewing, Jr., E. Moore, Adam Fisher, J. Pickering and Henry J. Adams.

An act has also been introduced prohibiting Slavery and providing for the liberation of all slaves now in the Territory.

A large amount of business and legislation of the above character has been introduced and will be pushed forward rapidly.

THE FREE STATE LEGISLATURE.

This body is now in working order and holds regular sessions every evening, in order that those who are also members of the Territorial Legislature may be enabled to attend their deliberations. It has been decided to proceed as rapidly as possible and pass a few general laws of a similar import to those passed by the Territorial Legislature, adjourn till the last week of that body's session, and then if the Lecompton Constitution is passed, for Gov. Robinson to issue his proclamation putting the State government into active operation. A similar act to the calling a constitutional convention, now before the Territorial Assembly, will be passed by this body, or Mike Law passed in the extra Session, has been adopted by the State Assembly.

As the news from Washington, shows every hour about the probability of the Lecompton Constitution getting through Congress, the interest in the action and vitality of the State government is increasing. We look to that as an ark of safety and believe we will be united in putting it in motion when the Lecompton swindle is adopted by Congress.

The following concurrent resolutions passed both branches of the State Legislature and were introduced yesterday into the Territorial Legislature. They were referred to a special committee after an animated discussion which brought out clearly the conflicting views of the members. The report will probably be in accordance with the policy I have indicated out in the former part of this communication.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The people of Kansas, in the absence of any legitimate government, organized at Topeka, on the 25th day of October, 1855, a State Constitution, and subsequently elected officers under the same; and

Whereas, The people have on several occasions affirmed and reaffirmed their Constitution and Government, and have at the present time State officers and Legislature in order to maintain said State organization as the Government for the State of Kansas; therefore

Be it Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, (the Senate concurring,) that we do proceed to complete the organization of the State government under the Constitution, and enact such laws as the necessities of the people may demand; and

Whereas, Now, as heretofore, the Federal authority, vested in the Executive and Federal officers, has been used as an obstacle to the successful execution of the will of the people through the State Government under the State Constitution; therefore

Resolved That we respectfully urge the General Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, now in session in Lecompton, to take immediate steps to remove the forms of a Territorial Government so far as that it shall not obstruct and embarrass the State Government.

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House cause a copy of these preambles and resolutions, properly authenticated, to be laid before the Council and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, and that we respectfully request them to give their earliest consideration, and that they send a reply to the respective officers of the two branches of the State Legislature.

R. STANTON, Speaker of the House.

J. P. ROOT, Pres't Sen. ate of the Senate.

ARREST OF JACK HINDERMAN.

This individual so conspicuous in Kansas history for all that is mean, villanous and contemptible was arrested on Tuesday, and brought to Lawrence on a charge of forging election returns. It appears that the vote at Delaware for Governor was handed to him by the Judges to convey to Calhoun. This place was reported as returning about 330 votes, when it is well-known that there is not a dozen legal voters in the precinct. Deputy Marshal Cowell arrested one of the Judges, J. Garrett, who testified that he certified to but 39 votes. Henderson it seems added a "3," and made it 339. He left Leavenworth for Washington and was followed by the Marshal and taken from the stage between Delaware and Wyandott. He is now under the charge of the proper officers, the citizens of Leavenworth having brought him to Lawrence and obtained a writ under the late act, from Probate Judge Miller. It is said Henderson exhibited considerable chagrin when arrested, and ex cited that he would be made a scapegoat with. Subpœnas have been issued for Gen. Calhoun, and some others, to appear as witnesses. They were served at Lecompton last night. The result is not known yet. Marshal Dennis arrived in town last night with a writ of *habeas corpus* from Lecompton. Henderson, who had been in town all day, was not to be found—some one had spirited him away, and the boys were much amused by the Marshal wandering around, peeping into all the saloons and hotels in town, in the vain expectation of finding the person he wanted.

COUNTRY—THE VOTE.

G. W. Deitzler, Speaker of the House, and C. W. Babcock, President of the Council, left here yesterday morning with a large number of citizens, to be present at the counting of the returns of the 21st ult., and the 4th inst., by Gen. Calhoun. The architect invited these two gentlemen with Gov. Denver to be present and count him. This is intended as a blind, and will be used to add respectability to the fraud.

The result is in the mouth of every Ruffian in Lecompton, though it is pretended that the returns were sealed and have not been opened.

Col. Martin, the special spy of the Administration, left here on Monday for Washington. This man conveys the exact vote to the President, and has told Mr. Stevens, a partner of Gov. Shannon, that *he knew* that Marshall and the whole Buffalo ticket was elected by a small majority, and that the Pro-Slavery men had a majority of one in each branch of the Legislature. The only shows that it was a foregone conclusion. Martin is a fit instrument for the dirty work of the Slave Propagandists, and for the three months that he has been in Kansas, the designs of that tyranny have been pushed forward with redoubled energy.

Calhoun has determined to receive no returns that may come in after this date. He states that he shall not give certificates of election, & call the Legislature together till after the news is received of the admission of the Lecompton swindle.

The energetic measures taken by the Free State men in regard to election frauds, has excited considerable apprehension among the prominent ruffians. Cols. TITUS and JOHNSON, son of the Rev. Tom Johnson of the Shawnee Mission, have both fled, under the impression that requisitions had been procured from the Governor of Missouri for them, on account of their fraudulent vote at Shawnee, on the 21st ult. "The wicked fleeth when no man pursueth."

CATO AND LECOMPTON.

I forgot to mention the introduction of a bill redistricting the Territory of Kansas for judicial purposes. A line is drawn about 35 miles west of Fort Riley, and the country west of it, divided into two portions, the northern one of which is assigned to Lecompte, the southern to Cato. The remaining portion is assigned to Judge Williams. As the organic act requires the Judges to live in their districts, this is considered a pretty good joke on those modern Jeffries. We intend that they shall fulfil the letter of the law, and will send them out to preside over the Cheyennes and Pawnees.

R. J. H.

The Brooklyn Disaster.

Seven Children Suffocated.

We take the following account of the terrible disaster in Public School No. 14, Brooklyn, from the New York *Tribune:*

About 10 minutes past 2 o'clock the fire was discovered burning out near one of the partitions in the Girls' Primary Department. This was just above the entrance for the girls on Concord street. About the same time smoke was seen issuing from the registers in other parts of the building. The teachers in the several departments, seeing that the building was on fire, dismissed their scholars in as orderly a manner as possible, standing on the stairways to prevent them from overcrowding each other in their fright. As may be imagined, a great deal of excitement and confusion prevailed among the children, but most of them passed out uninjured.

When the fire was discovered, Miss Rutherford, one of the teachers in the Girls' Primary Department, hastened to communicate the fact to Miss Voorhies, the head teacher of the Boys' Primary School, so that she might be enabled to dismiss her scholars without causing needless alarm. Unfortunately, however, a little girl followed her, crying "fire," at which the boys in Miss Voorhies' Department became panic-stricken, and rushed pell mell to the stairs. At this time there was very little smoke in the corridors, or school rooms; but in their flight, the children crowded after each other in such haste and confusion, that when the foremost reached the first landing above the ground floor, they fell down, and others pressing behind stumbled over them until the passage was completely choked up. A scene of the most alarming nature followed. Children trampled each other under foot in their frantic haste, and the little children filled the air with their shrieks.

At this juncture Mr. Walcott, the Principal, ran down stairs and endeavored to extricate them from the pressure. But for a few moments he was himself in imminent danger of being crushed to death. Scores of little fellows in distress lifted their hands and in imploring tones cried out: "Oh, Mr. Walcott, save me, save me!" Others groaned and screamed in mortal agony as they were trodden to death under the feet of the crowd. By almost superhuman exertion Mr. Walcott succeeded in extricating a few of the children near him and passed them over the banisters to persons in the hall below. At this time the little ones were packed so firmly upon the landing that, although several men below endeavored to rescue them, they were unable to pull them out.

Having succeeded in passing a few of the children over the bannisters in safety, Mr. Walcott was enabled to specify the others so that they became less unmanageable. The Boys' Primary Department contained nearly 300 children. About 150 of them were passed over the banisters, and the people from the street in the course of a few minutes succeed in extricating those who had fallen over each other on the landing. Several of the latter were taken out dead, while others were picked up insensible, and died shortly afterward. But when the passage had been cleared, the boys behind, seeing the fate of their companions, were afraid to venture down the stairs, and had either to be lifted over the banisters or handed out of the windows. In the course of fifteen minutes after the discovery of the fire the building was cleared. The teachers were the last to leave. Several of the ladies had to descend to the street by ladders from the second story windows.

The Principal, in company with several persons, then went through the building, and made as thorough an examination of the rooms as was practicable for the purpose of ascertaining if any of the children remained. They did not discover any, and it is therefore not probable that any of the children were burnt up in the building. In less than fifteen minutes after the last child had been taken out, the flames burst through the roof.

As soon as the alarm was given the parents and friends rushed toward the school house to ascertain the fate of their little ones. In a short time the Park in front of the building, and several of the adjacent streets were crowded with people. The most painful uncertainty prevailed among the parents and friends of the pupils, and for hours all sorts of exaggerated reports were in circulation.

We have already published the names of the killed.

Des Moines River Improvement

The Burlington *Hawkeye*, in relation to the unsuccessful attempt to improve the DesMoines river by locks and dams (slack-water navigation), says:

We are strongly inclined to believe that all the work which has been done upon these dams has been entirely thrown away. Millions of dollars of the expenditure of money to sweep away every dam out of the river would be more judiciously employed than in putting any more into it. Restored to its natural state, the Des Moines would be navigable some three months every season without the vexation of detention or the payment of tolls. Can as much ever be said of the improved river? At all events can any rational person believe that the remnant of this river fund cannot be more usefully employed upon a railroad, the utility of which is no longer problematical, than by continuing to follow up the fruitless and chimerical attempt to improve a few miles of the river, leaving the mouth as inaccessible as it was before. A large portion of the fund has already been squandered. Shall not our dear bought experience induce us to husband the remainder?

The reasons assigned for this change of policy are thus briefly set forth:

It has been more than ten years since the improvement of this river was first commenced. About six hundred thousand acres of land have already been expended on that work. If the grant is limited to the northern line of our State, in accordance with the recent decision of Attorney General Cushing, there is only about three hundred thousand acres left. If it extends to the head waters of the river, there are about six hundred thousand acres still left. One-half, and perhaps two-thirds, of all the lands granted have, therefore, been eaten up, and how much has been accomplished? The locks and cam at Bonaparte are about complete, but that is all. Four more locks, those of Keosauqua, Bentonsport, Plymouth and Croton, are in a state of greater or less forwardness. Work has also been done and materials furnished at some half a dozen other points, but the amount accomplished is very inconsiderable—not enough in either case to obstruct the natural navigability of the stream. Besides all this there has been a considerable amount expended in making surveys and plans for improvement all the way to Fort Des Moines, most of which will be wholly useless.

Here, then, we shall have one-half or two-thirds of our fund expended, and ten five miles of navigation completed. Twenty miles more are in a state of forwardness, and perhaps thirty more commenced. Some sixty miles are thus commenced, and the work on that whole distance less than half done. Judging of the future by the past, at the end of ten years more our fund will be entirely exhausted, and we shall, at best, have but sixty miles of river navigation completed.

Kansas Election.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

LAWRENCE, Jan. 14, 1858.

The returns for the election of the Lecompton constitution were opened yesterday by J. Calhoun, in presence of Governor Denver, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House. The votes for a constitution with slavery, as polled on the 21st of December, were 6063; constitution with no slavery, 576. Of these 1017 were polled at Kickapoo, 1265 at Oxford, 729 at Shawnee, 243 at Marysville, and 318 at Fort Scott; making 3562 out of 6539 from precincts containing not over 1000 inhabitants. The vote against the constitution on this last, has not yet been counted, although it will probably exceed 10,000, and would have reached 15,000 had there been sufficient time to notify the people fully of the election.

For State officers, Smith, Free State, for governor, has 6283, and Marshal, Pro Slavery, 6539. Member of Congress—Parrott has 6623, and Carr, Pro-Slavery, 6568. The Legislature has, in Senate, Free State, 13; Pro-Slavery, 6. In the House, Free State 29, and Pro-Slavery 14. This, according to the returns in at the expiration of the eight days given for making returns. Mr. Calhoun says he shall not close the count now, but will receive any other returns that may be presented, so that no one can tell what the final result may be.

A later account shows that the Free State party elected their State officers, although only half of them participated in the election.

☞The Paris, Ill., *Beacon* says the failure of Smith Edmiston, who has been dealing in hogs and cattle, is the heaviest that has occurred in Edgar county. His liabilities, we understand, are quite heavy over and above his assets. Much dissatisfaction exists among his creditors because in his assignment he favored some more than others.

☞The "fat woman" who was shown through the country by Col. Wood, has married a man in St. Louis named Rogers.

ILLINOIS MATTERS.

....A new military company is in process of formation in Bloomington. The project is in the hands of the right kind of men.

....The dwelling house of Mr. Scott, on Seventh street, Peoria, was burned on the 20th. Part of the furniture was saved. Loss about $1,000—insured for $350.

....A fair damsel of Metropolis, in this State, has instituted action against a truant beau in Paducah, Ky., for not making her his wife, as he promised. She thinks $6,000 will pay for the disappointment, and she "goes in" for that amount. We hope she will get it.

....At Lamoille, Bureau county, on the 31 inst., while the family of a Mr. Hallem were sitting at breakfast, the upper floor of the dwelling, on which a quantity of oats had been stored, gave way with a crash, burying the entire family. Several of them were badly hurt.

ELOPEMENT.—The good citizens of Lacey had enough to talk about on Saturday, 16th inst., for at an early hour on that morning everybody was on the *qui vive* to learn the particulars of an elopement which took place on the preceding night. Soon after breakfast the affair was known all over town, and much sympathy was felt for the husband of one who left a comfortable home to follow the fortunes of a thorough-bred villain. The name of one of the parties to the elopement is Davis Ingle; that of the other we do not think proper to publish. "Dave" is quite young, and is unmarried. His companion is between 35 and 40. She is the mother of five children, the youngest of which she took with her.—*Bloomington Pantagraph.*

BLOOMINGTON.—An official census of the flourishing city of Bloomington, in this State, has just been completed. The total population is 6,973. There are only 243 more males than females.

During the year 1857, 481,373 bushels of wheat were shipped by railroad from that city; also 2,132,000 feet of lumber, 314,000 feet of lath, 348,000 shingles, 2,158 tons of general merchandise, 30,535 bushels corn, 73,628 lbs. wool, 84,937 lbs. hides, 110,544 lbs. dressed hogs, 95,500 bbls. flour and meal, and large quantities of various other products.

This is a good exhibit for that town. The city of Bloomington is one of the most spirited and progressive towns in the State; and the very fact that it sustains so excellent a daily paper as the *Pantagraph*, is an indication that its people are wide awake to the interests of the place, and regardful of its reputation abroad. There is no better printed, or more judiciously edited, daily in the West than the *Pantagraph.*—*Journal.*

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—We are informed that a newly married couple, from Galena, Ill., arrived in this city a few days since, to spend the honeymoon at the house of one of the bride's relatives, living in the lower part of the city. Night before last they returned from a social party where the husband paid considerable attention to a young lady. Arrived at their room, the wife burst into a deluge of tears and desired to be left alone. The wish was complied with, and on going back half an hour afterwards, the husband found his young bride stretched on the floor, in a deep sleep. An empty vial that had contained laudanum was found near her. A physician was quickly summoned, who plied the patient with antidotes, after waking her. Some difficulty was experienced in keeping her from falling asleep again, but several hours watching and medical care she was pronounced out of danger. Yesterday she was a great deal better, though weak from exhaustion. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause of the attempted suicide. The names are kept secret.—*St. Louis Republican.*

PEORIA AND HANNIBAL RAILROAD.—We have before us an address from Isaac Underhill, Esq., President of the Peoria and Hannibal Railway, to the stockholders of that road. After giving a tabular statement of the finances of the company, he goes on to state that the most rigid economy has been practiced by the Chief Engineer, W. G. Wheaton, Esq., that the contractors have been fully paid up, (except a portion of the 20 per cent. back pay,) and that there is sufficient cash and bills receivable on hand to carry the work moderately along during the winter.

Regarding the amount of work done on the route he states as follows:

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Barbarous Whipping of a Slave.

Yesterday, in the Criminal Court, was concluded the trial of a case which, for wanton barbarity, has seldom been equalled in a civilized community. A number of witnesses were examined at great length, and we are able to give merely a narrative, extracted from their testimony. The charge was against Ludwig Peters, John Peters and Mary Peters, for barbarous and cruel treatment of a slave girl named Lucy, aged about 18 years, and who belongs to the parties. The principal witness for the prosecution were Mrs. Sarah Temple, Mrs. Jonathan Jones and Policeman Gunnell. The circumstances, as detailed by the various witnesses, were as follows:

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Some time during the month of September, the same scene was repeated by the same parties. Policeman Gunnell and other officers were sent for, and interfered and caused the arrest of the parties implicated. Gunnell stated in his testimony that he had seen much cruelty practised on slaves in other places, but nothing to compare with this. The case was conducted for the prosecution by the State's Attorney, C. G. Munro, assisted by Mr. Charles C. Carroll, and for the defense by Christian Kribben and David C. Woods.

Mr. Carroll made the concluding argument to the jury on behalf of the State, and distinguished himself by his logical reasoning, legal acumen and eloquence. He deserves the thanks of the community for his energy and tact in bringing to a successful termination, one of the most inhuman outrages recorded in the annals of crime. After receiving instructions from the court, the jury retired, and in a short time returned with a verdict of guilty against Ludwig and Mary Peters, and sentenced them each to pay a fine of $1000, and to be imprisoned in the county jail for one year—the highest penalty of the law. Motion for arrest of judgment was made by defendants' counsel, and overruled. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court, and the defendants recognized in the sum of $2000 each for their appearance.—*St. Louis News, 21st.*

Wood, Buchanan and Wise.

If I were a Yankee I should "guess" that the pilgrimages of Fernando Wood to Washington are ended—at least for the present. He is a Wise man after this, if not wiser than before the late election, and henceforth Richmond will be the Mecca of his hopes. When Wise next week be grouped around in a sort of Egyptian darkness, to ascertain whether there was the shadow of a hope that he could revive his power with the Federal Administration,—Satisfied that he had sunk inconceivably below his friend McKeon, he took his flight to the Capital of Virginia, confabbing with its Governor, negotiating an alliance offensive and defensive, and will go home to organize a party in New York with a view to the nomination of Wise as the successor of Mr. Buchanan. —*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.*

From Washington.

[From the Special Dispatches to the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

As Congress seems to be desirous of making clean work in raking out its corruption, I feel it my duty to call public attention to a little affair in the Senate which needs ventilation, particularly as unscrupulous pains have been taken to cover it up and keep it close.

At the extra session last year Senator Benjamin of Louisiana offered a resolution to print 30,000 copies of the Dred Scott decision at the expense of government. The Republican Senators indicated their intention to oppose this movement strenuously, and the Democrats, rather than prolong the session by such discussion, let the matter drop.

Another similar resolution was offered recently to the Senate, and went to the committee on Printing. The fact was then discovered that Mr. Benjamin and some other Senators had induced the Senate printer, without the slightest legal authority, to pay $1,500 for the copyright of the decision, to pay $200 for a manuscript copy of it, and to expend a good many thousand dollars more it printing an unauthorized edition. Having got the printer into this scrape, they are trying to get him out of it at the expense of a bankrupt treasury, by passing through the Senate a resolution to pay for this illegal and partizan transaction. To do so, would be a violation of the compensation act, for the Dred Scott decision is not a government document, and the Senate has no more reason to pay for an edition of it, than it has to pay for an edition of Bigler's speech on Kansas, and to allow that eminent orator $1,500 for the copyright of his production. The transaction is a job, quite as bad in principle as one of those which the House is now investigating with such indignant and edifying virtue.

Secretary Cobb will not issue proposals for the remaining fourteen millions of Treasury Notes, until the six millions at present issued, have been disposed of. The deposits of gold for the latter in New York are limited, and the banks are not participating in the matter at all. The Territorial Committees of the Senate meet on Thursday, to decide definitely on the admission of Minnesota. Meantime, the Senators elect are manipulating the members of the chamber in preparation for the report.

Over 1,200 invitations were issued for Mrs. Douglas's party to-night. All the members of both Houses of Congress are bid to the feast.

JUDGMENT RENDERED.—Judgment was rendered on the 5th instant against Gen. William Walker and his surety, S. F. Slatter, in the Circuit Court of the United States at New Orleans, for $2,000 on the recognizance of the former to appear to answer for a breach of the neutrality laws, and which recognizance was forfeited by his departure in the Fashion in November.

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THE SUBJECT.

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PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court,
March Term, A.D. 1858.

Peter J. Wiuje vs. Ole Peterson.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Ole Peterson, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the said County Circuit Court, dated the 12th day of January, A. D. 1858, at the suit of the said Peter J. Wiuje, and against the estate of the said Ole Peterson, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five 78-100 dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Ole Peterson, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Peter J. Wiuje, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
A. Larsen, Pl'ffs Att'y.—ja16-4w $5

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court,
January Special Term, A.D. 1858.

Augustus C Shelton and Byron Tuttle vs. John O. Butler.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said John O. Butler, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the County Circuit Court, dated the 31st day of December, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said Augustus C. Shelton and Byron Tuttle, and against the estate of the said John O. Butler, for the sum of three hundred dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said John O. Butler, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Augustus C. Shelton and Byron Tuttle, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Bentley & Seaton, Pl'ffs Att'y.—ja16-4w $5

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court,
March Term, A.D. 1858.

Artemus Carter vs. Frank Valli and John Chappell.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said Frank Valli and John Chappell, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the said County Circuit Court, dated the 10th day of December, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said Artemus Carter, and against the estate of the said Frank Valli and John Chappell, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-eight 61-100 dollars, directed to the sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Dubuque & Pacific Rail road Company, personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Artemus Carter, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Arnold, Larned & Lay, Pl'ffs Att'ys.—ja15-4w $5

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
January Term, A.D., 1858.
In Chancery.

John N. Staples vs, Henry B. Owen.—Bill to Foreclose

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1858, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery, of Cook county, State of Illinois, will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the third day of February, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described parcels of real estate in the city of Chicago, County and State aforesaid (or so much of said real estate as may be necessary to make the money and interest actually due to said complainant, and the costs in this suit), to wit: Lots numbered one (1) and four (4) in Block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the east fraction of the south-east quarter of fractional section one (1), Township thirty nine (39) north of Range fourteen, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery, Cook County, &c.
Chicago, January 13th, 1858.—ja15-td $6

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
January Term, A.D. 1858.

Marcellus B. Smith, Jeh n L. Folsom and Judson Smith, vs. Jeremiah M. Russell.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Jeremiah M. Russell, that two writs of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the 15th day of December, A.D. 1857, at the suit of the said Marcellus B. Smith, John L. Folsom and Judson Smith, against the estate of the said Jeremiah M. Russell, for the sum of three hundred dollars each, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, State of Illinois, in Book 28 of writs, page 153; and whereas it is provided in and by said mortgage, that if default be made in the payment of the said notes above described, or any of them, or any part thereof, or any of the interest on the same, or any part thereof, when the same shall become due, that then and in such case the whole of the said principal sum, and the interest accrued thereon, shall become payable immediately, at the option of the said mortgagee, or his legal representatives, or assigns, without notice; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the said principal sum of two thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars (2,720) and the interest accrued thereon, and the said mortgagee, or his legal representatives, or assigns, have elected to consider the whole of the said principal sum, and the interest accrued thereon, immediately due and payable, and have declared their election so to consider the same, and have given notice of such election to the said mortgagor, as by the said mortgage they are entitled to do; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the said principal sum,